

## Slandering An Honored Name

**E**ITHER the so-called Elberta "peach" which is sold in this market, coming from other states than New Mexico, is not a peach at all, or else it is a hopelessly degenerate branch of the family and ought to be outlawed and repudiated. The breed has no doubt become sadly impaired since the old days before the war, in Georgia, when the Elberta is rumored to have been a real peach. We have even tasted some peaches raised in El Paso or in New Mexico, reported to be Elbertas, and actually possessing some flavor, and a texture something like real fruit.

But why not be perfectly honest with ourselves about this much overrated and totally unworthy thing that is sent here from California and from the east under the name of a "peach" when it is not a peach at all, but a little sac of sawdust that tastes like mud, encased in a skin that is lovely to look at but full of the bitterness of deceit? Why not be honest with ourselves, and admit that the only real peaches that ever come to this market are "no name" breeds raised in a few places in New Mexico, or in El Paso back yards?

The Herald has had in mind to denounce this Elberta "peach" fake for a long time, but additional data has been gathering. We have taken the trouble to ask everybody what about this Elberta "peach" conspiracy against honest fruit, and we have found that without exception, men and women have allowed themselves to be cajoled by the pretty appearance of the sawdust "fruit" into giving it a reputation which it has never deserved, so far as the stuff sold in this market is concerned.

If this locally imported Elberta is merely a gross impostor, and a thieving imitation of an old Georgia family name, we hope all of our dearly valued Georgia friends will forgive the apparent slight and accept this at its true intent—merely an attempt to defend the honored name of Peach from the aspersions that would be justly cast upon it if the so-called Elberta "peach" inflicted upon our people under a much advertised trade name were really and truly a scion of the original genuine Peach family.

The so-called Elberta imported to El Paso and sold in the fruit stores and on the stands, where its beautiful exterior is undeniably attractive, has no more right to be called a peach than the despicable Ben Davis has to be called an apple. The Ben Davis is another alleged fruit that has been educated all to skin, and that has nothing inside the skin to commend it for one moment to any intelligent and healthy human as a substance fit to eat. It is not a fruit at all, but only a manufactured article of nature's refuse, encased in a pretty lithographed colored cover suggestive of something real and worth while.

To see the Ben Davis "apple" on the tree or on the fruit stand, one can hardly realize what a false creature of paint and powder and enamel it is. Jam your teeth into one, and if you have ever eaten a real apple you will certainly make a wry face and expel the dry, tasteless, offensive morsel from your mouth as soon as you decently can. Forced to swallow such a pill, say at a luncheon table or at the home of your best friend, there is a feeling of having eaten a witch's mixture of ground up chips and dog's hide and hair, sweetened with sulphur water.

Whoever Ben Davis was, we cannot forbear expressing the pious wish that he may be just starting upon his 1000 years of purgatory where he is condemned to eat seven of his alleged "apples" every day. Painted faces may for the moment divert attention from false frizzes, celluloid teeth, cold clammy hands, and furrowed neck, but there is no lasting favor to be based upon deceit in outward appearance. The Ben Davis "apple" and the so-called Elberta "peach" are gross slanders upon the richest and most perfect fruits that the earth knows. Any intelligent community ought to rise in protest and refuse to be led into easy and insincere compliance with the unsupported claims of conscienceless commercialism.

There is something sacred about a real peach or a real apple, that ought not to be desecrated by such abominations. The man, woman, or child that thinks he has tasted a peach or an apple when he has only tasted a "peach" or an "apple," a Ben Davis or an Elberta, is to be sincerely pitied. When will our people learn that there is no flavor like the flavor of our own home grown choicest varieties? and that the apple or the peach that is fit to eat is not the "apple" or the "peach" that sells best on the stands of Italian street vendors?

Cannot El Paso fruit growers develop a real peach, that will really merit the El Paso brand, and become famous? There are no better peaches anywhere than those that are available in our near neighborhood. But it is to be devoutly hoped that this valley will never allow itself to get the reputation California has, of breeding fruits for skin perfection only, and without any regard to texture or flavor.

As between golf and an automobile, it is hard to tell which will bring two "fans" closer together in a discussion. An automobile crank is just about as bad as a golf crank, and either one is worse than any other sort, even a baseball crank.

Swat the fly. Just watch where he likes to stay—where you see him in the largest numbers—then ponder if you think it is safe for him to come in and light upon your food on the table. Kill the fly and you stop the spread of disease.

Incidentally, the mosquitoes must be happy over these recent rains—if mosquitoes have the faculty of being happy.

Pretty soon all the courts will be going and then there will not be so many idle sages on the street corners—jury duty at two dollars per day for lots of them.

## The Best Fire Fighting Service

**T**HERE is nothing so efficient in extinguishing fires as never to let them happen. The best fire fighting service is the preventive service, based on frequent inspection with full police authority to correct abuses. The fire marshal, inspection, and patrol system cannot be too carefully extended.

It is necessary to have modern and numerous fire apparatus, and a large and perfectly trained and disciplined fire department, to cope with the occasional blaze; but most necessary is effectual cooperation among citizens and authorities to prevent fires. Popular education along this line is the cheapest kind of fire prevention.

The local fire department is highly efficient, and but few fires cause more than nominal loss. The quick action of the department excites the admiration of strangers always. But the best way to fight fires is to prevent them, and the idea that a fire department is solely to fight fire is as absurd as the notion that "life insurance" is a guarantee against death.

Japan will spend a million burying her emperor, while a million people in the country are without food for the next meal.

How much attention do you pay to a circular that somebody sends you? Then how much do you think somebody is going to pay to yours? Better get into the newspaper.

What's the sense of "treating"? You wouldn't offer to buy a man a necktie or a collar if you met him in the haberdashery while you were buying one or the other. Then why buy him a drink when you meet him?

Senator Smith says (diplomatically, of course) that he doesn't approve of the United States' method of "protecting" its citizens in Mexico. There are very few who do.

If that American army major hadn't been so emphatic in his message, the story at Agua Prieta might have been different. Sanjines's Yaquis and Mayas did not hold half as much terror for the rebels as the khaki boys just over the line.

**UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM**

## THE LECTURER

By Walt Mason

**I** WISH I had a husky tongue, a queenly bearing of my own, backed up by India rubber lung, producing silver-clarion tone. The lecture platform I would take (though lecturing is an offense); and then I would gallop break, a-handing people chunks of sense. So many men go to and fro explaining that there's but one way to leave behind our grief and woe, and that's to vote for some cheap Jay. All politicians are the same, and have been since the world began; they play the same old gold brick game—reformers, chronic, also ran. And he who tells his fellow goats that there's relief in politics, that there's a remedy in votes, is also dealing in gold bricks. Had I a silver plated jaw, had I a tongue that wouldn't silt, I'd take the platform and I'd paw the air and show where sense is hid. I would not spring a rose dream, nor talk of bulwarks or of flags; "to work and save" would be my theme, and I would preach it down to rats. Work, work with earnestness, old boy, saw wood, cut ice or hammer nails, and you won't care three whoops in Troy who goes to congress or who fails. Save something from your weekly wage and put that something in the bank, and you'll be calm while others rage about some silly platform plank.

## HEAVY SNOW FALLS IN WYOMING VALLEY

Laramie, Wyo., Sept. 14.—More than a foot of snow has fallen in this valley, the storm beginning at 6 o'clock last evening and ending early this morning. Much of it melted as it fell. Snow is reported from Ogden, Utah, to Kimball, Neb., and in some places in the mountains the fall has been greatly in excess of that in the city.

On some of the farms of the Laramie valley great damage is being done to the unharvested oats, barley and winter wheat crops, the oats and barley being weighed with snow and bent over so there will be a small yield.

The railroads are badly crippled.

## MAKES REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSAL

Rebel Emissary Sends an Answer to Madero Relative to Peace Terms.

Definite proposals for a peace conference have been made to president Madero by the rebels. The rebels, north represented by Col. R. Gomez Robelo, confidential agent of Pascual Orozco, and south by Col. R. Gomez Robelo, confidential agent of Pascual Orozco, arrived here a few days ago and presented to Col. Robelo credentials from the Mexican department of state. He was the only one of the rebels who represented president Madero, who sought to make peace with the revolutionaries. The rebels, however, are not interested in peace, but in the overthrow of Madero. The letter in its entirety is as follows:

"Mr. Antonio P. de Magana, president of the democratic anti-revolutionary party, of the state of Coahuila, has received from the state of Coahuila a letter from the rebels in the north of Mexico, which addressed me to help him carry out his mission in the character of representative of the revolution. I have been honored by Gen. Pascual Orozco, who has presented to me his patriotic wish of bringing about the end of the civil war that has stained our ground, by the adequate satisfaction of the revolutionary army, which will be beneficial to the country.

"Mr. Magana's commission has also authorized him to carry out the mission of all those who may be ready to submit to the government. "I am at the service of the revolution in the name of the thousands of Mexicans who are suffering from the life and who expect faithfulness and justice from the living. I have set myself to study the revolution, and because it is the only possible one, and for the deep sincerity with which it was carried out, I am ready to accept it. "I can state for once that all my energy, and all my personal influence are at the service of the revolution, and it is my most longed wish that the revolution should succeed. "We are at the service of the revolution in the same manner as that of the revolutionaries, and we are ready to regenerate the government, and that of the political and economical regeneration of the country up to date in its progress, and we are ready to do so for our purposes, the revolution will cease. There is no good in peace without liberty, and without liberty there is nothing. "The country is in mourning and is in danger; the law can only remedy the intense national anguish. "It was the will of the country that the successor of Gen. Diaz should be the law, and it is necessary that that succession be carried out to whom it corresponds by the unanimous designation of the nation. "What the revolution asks, is the voice of all its chiefs, is that justice regulate the law and that the law be carried out. For us, a legal government is not only a legal government, but one that is also legally complex with its duties. "We have also received promises, offers that only hold a weakness. To offer a price is useless, and is adverse to the peace and dignity of the republic. We are ready to accept the charge, and for that I put it out of my hands to the rest of my companions, and to deliver it to the country and to you, this message. "Mr. President, I will repeat once more and verify later, that the love for country has moved us to fight for the justice and the justice move our contemplation of the miseries, of the sufferings of the people, the intended atrocities committed against the poorer classes and free men. "The acts are there, in the numberless scenes of secret violence, in the landowner, in the jail, on the docket and in the cemetery or at the sides of the road. These acts are incontestable. "The revolution wishes they cease. If the wish of the revolution is just, it should be completed immediately. "The cannons' laughter has not ended, as they did not end with the revolution. "It has been told to Gen. Orozco, by me, that the government wishes to come to peace. Gen. Orozco wishes to come to the liberty. If it is possible, the revolution is on foot, before the country, awaiting a resolution from you. We will comply to the end with our duty. "Let's go toward the law and look over the discussion over unquestionable points, unknown to our particular interest. The bad mistake, that by the revolution still exists, the evils have to be corrected.

**COUNTRY CLUB SECRETARY IS ASSAULTED IN JUAREZ**  
To be knocked on the head, robbed of \$30 or \$40, and later taken to Juarez and lodged in the jail in that place, was the experience of L. E. Kelly, assistant secretary of the country club, last Thursday night, according to the reports at the country club and city hall Saturday morning. The reports said that Mr. Kelly, after being in jail Thursday night, was compelled to pay a fine of \$25 Mex., before he was released. Mr. Kelly could not be located Saturday to verify the reports.

**NEW POLICE CHIEF FOR JUAREZ DOES NOT SERVE**  
Jesus Ortiz Carrera, former superintendent of the penitentiary in Chihuahua, has been sent to Juarez by governor Abraham Gonzalez to become the chief of police of the town to succeed Antonio Ruiz, the present chief, but because of the many political factions which are growing up in the town, Ruiz, it is said, is being kept in office.

## Politics CLARK IS CHAIRMAN IN NEW MEXICO

Republicans Need Advice of Senator Fall and Select Young Man to Head State Committee.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 14.—Giving senator Albert B. Fall's advice to the Republican state convention, the old guard step aside and give the younger members of the party a voice in the affairs, the newly elected state central committee, headed by Herbert W. Clark, of Las Vegas, as state chairman. Mr. Clark is a lawyer and but 29 years of age. He has been for several years assistant United States attorney.

In his selection, many young Progressives are expected to be won back into the Republican ranks between now and election day in November. The new chairman is the youngest man ever to serve in that position in the history of New Mexico politics.

**ROOSEVELT FAVORS IRRIGATION WORK**  
Reno, Nev., Sept. 14.—Before a large crowd in the city here today, Col. Roosevelt made his appeal in Nevada for the Progressive party. He said that the Progressives stood for the extension of irrigation projects, and asserted that it was through his efforts that both the irrigation law and the pure food laws were passed.

Col. Roosevelt spoke in favor of repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act, and attacked the policy of both the Republican and Democratic parties in regard to the tariff. He repeated his charge that the Republican "bosses" had "scuttled the ship," and said he had warned them that they stole the Republican nomination he would have a good deal to say.

**NEW YORK GOVERNOR HAS NOT DECLARED FOR WILSON**  
See Girl, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Governor Wood in this country upon the subject when he saw governor Dix at Syracuse, he gave him no assurance of support.

A declaration was called forth by a published report that such assurances were given by governor Wilson to the New York state executive. The presidential nominee had nothing more to say on the New York state situation.

**JOHNSON IS ELATED WITH SOUTH DAKOTA PROSPECTS**  
Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 14.—At a meeting of governor Johnson, of California, and his cabinet, the governor, Crawford, Carl Sherwood, chairman of the Republican state committee and other state leaders the situation was discussed and the governor's results to the vice presidential candidate.

"Everything looks fine in South Dakota," he said after the meeting. "I do not feel apprehensive in the least about the Progressive cause here."

**"WE'RE GOING TO BEAT THEM TWO TO ONE," SAYS ROOSEVELT**  
Ogden, Utah, Sept. 14.—"We're going to beat them two to one," said Col. Roosevelt today, looking to the polls next November. He said that in the east the Progressive party "would eat the Democrats," and that he would lead the people of the west to do likewise.

While the Progressive movement had "spread like wildfire in the east," Col. Roosevelt made his prophecy at the close of his long tour through the northwest.

**REPUBLICANS WILL OUST CLARK COLORADO TICKET**  
Denver, Colo., Sept. 14.—Official action will be taken by the Republicans in Colorado, looking to the ousting of Ben Griffith, Progressive, for attorney general, but the Republican party is not yet organized.

**PARENTS OF GIRL MAY PROSECUTE "TAR" PARTY**  
Norwalk, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Statements that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lavalley, parents of the girl who was tarred and feathered and driven out of town, will appeal to the courts to have the perpetrators punished, were refuted today by William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee.

"Every member of the committee," said Barnes, "will be required to declare himself for the Republican party and everyone who fails to do so will be expelled from the committee."

**REGULAR REPUBLICANS CLAIM COLORADO TICKET**  
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## PROGRESS MADE IN PREVENTING DISEASE

Thirty Countries Will Be Represented by 3000 Delegates at Hygiene Congress in Washington.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The meeting of the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in Washington next week promises to be one of the most significant events in the history of public health activities.

It is the first of the great world congresses of hygiene and demography to be held outside of Europe. The last one was held in Berlin in 1907. An invitation was extended by the congress of the United States, through the American delegation, to hold the 15th meeting in this country. The invitation was accepted, and it was the intention to hold it in 1910, but it was found that the United States could hardly get ready for the entertainment of the organization at that early date. By an act of congress, the postponement and the date finally fixed for September 23, 1912.

Delegates will number 3000. It is estimated that the congress will bring together some 3000 of the leading sanitarians of the world. Over 300 are coming from Germany alone. The men are appointed by their respective governments, as being among the ablest representatives of the science of public health. Delegates from more than 30 countries will be present, and each one of them will bear a message of some achievement in the science of hygiene and demography, which has taken place since the last congress held in Berlin.

It is expected that the congress there will be held a national health exposition, in which the United States will undertake to bring to the attention of the people of this country and the sanitarians of the world the results of the crusade in behalf of the national health, which has been going on since the last congress. During the past half a decade, it is the custom for the country sanitarians to hold a national health exposition, in which the United States will undertake to bring to the attention of the people of this country and the sanitarians of the world the results of the crusade in behalf of the national health, which has been going on since the last congress.

Twenty six federal bureaus will be represented in the exhibits of the exposition, and each one of the leading cities of the country will send a delegation to exhibit what they have done in the direction of promoting the public health.

Cost of Congress is \$112,000. It is expected that the cost of holding this congress will approximate \$112,000. The government of the United States will contribute \$60,000 of the cost, and the remainder will be raised by private subscription. Some people have asserted that inasmuch as the congress will be held in this country, the government of the United States should pay the entire expense of its entertainment. To this it was pointed out that never in the history of the congress has the country entertaining been required to meet the entire expense, and if this were done, the delegates would feel able, or inclined, to invite it to hold its sessions within their boundaries.

The progress that has been made in preventive medicine in the United States in the past two decades has been one of the most remarkable developments of America's efforts to promote the well being of her people. It was only as far back as 1902 that Sir Patrick Manson, the English delegate to one of the international congresses, represented to the American delegates that the building of the Panama canal would mean a great danger of the spread of yellow fever to the English colonies, and asked them to take up the matter with the government at Washington, looking to the calling of a conference to formulate steps to prevent the spread of yellow fever from Panama.

When it is stated that not a single case of yellow fever has occurred on the isthmus in half a decade, and that one or two cases have come through the quarantine in all that time, it will be seen that, although the Sir Patrick might have been well founded at that time, so rapid has been the rise of the science of preventive medicine that no one gives a passing thought to the possibility of the Panama canal being likely to spread any kind of infection to other regions of the world.

As a matter of fact, the lessons learned at Panama have resulted in the writing of a new science of tropical medicine, and today all of the progressive nations of the earth are studying those lessons with admitted profit. Instead of being a source of danger to other countries, as Sir Patrick thought, the canal would be, it has proved to be a great object lesson as to how such a thing of infection from other countries may be overcome.

The sanitary lessons at Panama promise to loom large in the deliberations of the congress, and one of those who will be in attendance upon, and active participation in, the affairs of the congress is Dr. W. C. Gorz, who has had administrative charge of the sanitary work on the canal since its inception. It was through him that the lessons learned by the Red Cross and Lazar in Cuba were confirmed and extended at Panama.

**Pure Food Laws**  
The meeting of this congress will have an important bearing upon the pure food laws of the United States. One of the sections of the congress will be devoted mainly to food matters, and the exposition will contain exhibits of the various food products of the United States, and with the sanitary surroundings under which they are manufactured and put upon the market, and it is believed that this acquaintance will result in no considerable expansion of the American food market abroad.

Everybody connected with the congress expects great results to issue from its sessions. It always has been the case that the country in which a congress has been held has witnessed some new movement in the direction of the promotion of the public health which has proved of vast benefit to the people of that country in a fight against overcrowded tenements.

ments and consequent national legislation of great importance. In one of the Paris congresses the matter of Pasteur's anti-rabies was considered, and an institute for the treatment of hydrophobia established. Today every country has such institutes, there being no less than 22 in the United States alone. The federal government has found it can send the virus safely by mail, and many hundreds of people are saved each year from horrible deaths from hydrophobia because of this treatment.

The use of antitoxin. In 1890, professor Von Behring, of Marburg, demonstrated that he could render animals immune from diphtheria by giving them an antitoxin. A report of his work was made at the congress which followed in 1895. A little later, some of the antitoxin was brought to this country, and under its use the mortality from that dread disease of childhood had fallen from 95 per cent in 1899 to 21.4 per cent in 1910.

One scarcely can imagine from these mere figures what the use of antitoxin really means. If the death rate from diphtheria, prevalent in 1890, prevailed today in the United States, nearly 70,000 children would die who now are permitted to live longer lives by the use of this antitoxin. In other words, the lessons of science have enabled the physician to save in 20 years enough children to peep in two big cities like Boston and St. Louis.

What has been done in the case of diphtheria is matched by what has been done in preventing typhoid fever in many communities. It is equalled also in the case of cholera, in fighting tuberculosis in many cities.

Those who are responsible for the coming of the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to the United States declared that what has been done in the case of diphtheria may be duplicated with every other disease, and that the only way to secure the full cooperation of the public at large is to secure this cooperation in the case of the present disease.

Tomorrow—The Hygienic Division.

## Abe Martin

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press, Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C. and New York.

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On Thursday, the 15th of this month, the Mexican colony of El Paso will begin its celebration of the independence of their mother country, which was won by that famous priest-general Hidalgo on Sept. 16, 1810. The committee on arrangements with Joe Jeda at its head, is working hard, and it is safe to predict that there will be a better celebration than that which was ever before seen in El Paso.

The city school board met this afternoon for the transaction of its business. The meeting was called by president Race. There were present trustees Race, Blacker, Magallon and Shelton. Mr. Foster, the secretary, being absent, Mr. Shelton officiated in that capacity.

It was stated that the Aoy school needed prompt attention on account of the crowded conditions. Judge Blacker was instructed to order the seats for the Central school.

**U. S. MAY SUPERVISE ELECTION IN CUBA**  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Conditions in Cuba are far from satisfactory to the state department and it was intimated today that the United States might indirectly at least, supervise the coming election. The anti foreign and anti American element are giving the department some uneasiness and the situation is being closely watched.

A move in the direction of allying the anti American feeling was taken when Col. Herbert Stocum was appointed military attaché to the American legation in Havana. Col. Stocum is well known and popular in Cuba, having organized the rural police during the American occupation of the island.

**STORM SWEEPS COAST; SHIPPING DAMAGED**  
Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 14.—A terrific storm that swept the Pensacola coast front last night did thousands of dollars damage to shipping.

The U. S. revenue cutter Penrose was wrecked and other vessels badly damaged. The wind attained a velocity of 74 miles an hour.

**THE COURTS.**  
34TH DISTRICT.  
J. R. Harper, Presiding.  
Nellie Vaughn vs. Southern Pacific company, suit for \$50,000 damages; filed.

41ST DISTRICT.  
W. C. Douglas, Presiding.  
Florence Bartle vs. G. L. Bartle, suit for divorce; filed.

COUNTY COURT.  
A. S. J. Elyar, Presiding.  
G. W. Wilson, charged with theft under \$50; complaint filed.  
Santiago Lerma, unlawfully carrying pistol; complaint filed.

JUSTICE COURTS.  
E. B. McClintock, Presiding.  
Antonio Ogarz, charged with criminal assault; complaint filed.

J. J. Murphy, Presiding.  
K. B. French, charged with being drunk and reckless driving an auto; was arrested Friday by deputy sheriff; bail set at \$500; on \$25 bond pending the hearing of his case.

**HIRAM W. JOHNSON**  
BY GEORGE FITCH,  
Author of "At Good Old Siwash"  
(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)

**H**IRAM W. JOHNSON of California, who is a candidate for the position of substitute annihilator on the Bull Moose ticket, is a heavily built roadster with small, protruding, dark hair, pair of reinforced spectacles, a belligerent chin and a voice of great muzzel velocity.

Mr. Johnson, who has left a fight which he has already won in order to get under the pile in the presidential campaign, is a man who is so fond of peace that he never fights with anything but his head, feet, fists, elbows and teeth. He uses them all when speaking and when he is describing the iniquity of national committees and railroad attorneys with traces of vitriol. Stirling up trouble is his specialty and exploding harmony is his recreation. When ever he rose in the memorable ill-fated Chicago last June and made a few hectic, superheated, detonating and corrosive remarks, strong men from all parts of the union arose and pounded each other, though they had been mere strangers a few minutes before.

Mr. Johnson belongs to the great family of Johnsons which has been busy writing, presiding, vice presiding, governing, spit-balling and white-hotting ever since history began. He is about 45 years of age and for many years practiced law quietly in San Francisco, picking up a scarifying adjective whenever he found one and filing it away for future reference. When attorney Heney was shot during the Reuf trial, Mr. Johnson took his place and expressed his sentiments regarding vice and crime.

in such good English that he was nominated for governor two years later. Then he won he opened the state house doors and kicked the Southern Pacific railroad out of the state government, coil by coil. Since then he has been doing other little odd governing jobs and has made California as uncomfortable for the gum shoe politician as a red hot stove would be.

**THE SENATE WILL COME TO ORDER**

"To keep him as dead as etiquette demands."

Mr. Johnson is a hob-nailed, double-fisted progressive, who would rather progress over the opposition than around it, and if elected vice president, he will have to be equipped with check rim, handrails, shock absorbers and Maxim silencers in order to keep him as dead as etiquette demands during his four years interment.

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